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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

A. Introduction

1. In its resolution 48/201 of 21 December 1993 on emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session. As requested by the General Assembly, an oral report was delivered to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The present report, covering the period October 1993 to August 1994, is submitted pursuant to the above request of the General Assembly.

2. While the most severe phase of the emergency in Somalia can be considered to be over, the humanitarian situation remains precarious. There is still need for continued relief assistance for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, particularly displaced persons and refugees. The difficulties and delays being experienced in achieving a lasting political settlement at the national level have a direct impact on the security situation, which continues to impede the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance and the transition from relief to reconstruction and development.

3. In spite of these obstacles, the international community, together with Somali relief organizations and personnel, has been able to make considerable progress in assisting Somalis in all parts of the country. The United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have continued their humanitarian work in the face of serious security constraints which have claimed the lives of many Somali and expatriate relief workers. There are currently eight organizations of the United Nations family operating in Somalia, together with some 30 international NGOs. This presence is vitally important, as only a handful of the several hundred national NGOs, formed during the last 18 months have developed capabilities to assume responsibilities now carried out by international NGOs. As another part of UNOSOM's coordination function, its Division for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also provides logistical support for the resettlement of internally displaced persons and promotes the implementation of small-scale community projects. UNOSOM military contingents continue to provide escorts for humanitarian convoys, assist in the resettlement of the displaced and undertake some humanitarian activities, such as medical services to the population and the implementation of small-scale projects.

B. Food security

4. The food-supply situation remains serious for a large segment of the population. The monitoring of food security and possible food deficits are vital factors affecting emergency contingency planning. A Food Security and Crop Assessment Task Force has been established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP),

with the participation of concerned NGOs. The Task Force prepares and disseminates data and information essential for projecting immediate and future food requirements. Towards the end of each planting season, field missions are dispatched to assess the food-supply and nutritional situation in the country, the level of food crops produced locally and the likely supplies of imported food and food aid.

5. An FAO/WFP report in mid-June forecast that food-grain production during the 1993/1994 "Der" (secondary) rainy season would be about 44,500 tons, only one third of the corresponding output for the preceding year, despite a nearly 50 per cent increase in the area sown. The food-grain output during the secondary rainy season was estimated to be 60 per cent below the average production in the pre-civil-war period. The aggregate food-grain production in 1993/94, covering the "Gu" (main) rainy season crop harvested in August 1993 and the "Der" season crop harvested in January/February 1994, was estimated at 165,000 tons, which is only one quarter of the normal level. This serious set-back, due to the failure of rains in the main growing areas, points to the need for substantial cereal imports. Food-aid requirements for 1993/94 are estimated at approximately 343,000 tons. Pledges so far amount to 200,000 tons, leaving a shortfall of 143,000 tons.

6. In 1993, WFP provided large-scale emergency relief assistance to approximately 1.2 million people. By January 1994, the food-supply situation had improved and the total number of beneficiaries was reduced to 650,000 (130,000 direct recipients). With an improved food situation, the focus was also shifted from relief to rehabilitation schemes. By March 1994, the number of operational small-scale rehabilitation schemes supported with food aid stood at 550. By July 1994, the number had risen to 842, benefiting some 285,000 people per month. Through these schemes, WFP is assisting in generating employment, revitalizing the agricultural sector, reactivating a market economy and promoting food self-sufficiency. Donors provided 150,000 tons of food, with a total value of US$ 90 million, in support of these programmes.

7. WFP is currently distributing approximately 5,000 tons out of a monthly target of 8,000 tons through Mogadishu and its eight field offices. The shortfall in delivery below the target value is due to the prevailing insecurity. With approximately 20 per cent of resources now devoted to meeting the continuing relief food requirements, food-for-work (FFW) is WFP's largest single component of the programme. While in late 1993 approximately 30 per cent of resources was devoted to FFW, the proportion is now closer to 80 per cent. The programmes being assisted by WFP include the rural-development and urban-services sectors, assistance to the primary-health-care and primary-education sectors, supplementary feeding for children and other feeding schemes, resettlement, and reintegration of demobilized militia.

C. Agriculture and fisheries

8. Agriculture has traditionally accounted for two thirds of Somalia's employment and nearly three quarters of the country's foreign-exchange earnings. Farming activities continue to be seriously constrained by massive displacement of people and the slow pace of their return to their farms due to the prevailing

insecurity. While many efforts are being made by humanitarian agencies, the serious damage caused to irrigation systems by the civil war and the shortages of seeds and basic agricultural tools have not facilitated the rapid rehabilitation of the agricultural sector. In preparation for the main 1994 agricultural season, FAO distributed 300 tons of cereal seeds, 10 tons of vegetable seeds and 62,000 hand tools in cooperation with other United Nations agencies and NGOs. Plant-protection teams carry out surveys and, if necessary, spray areas infested by crop pests. In north-western Somalia, FAO rehabilitated two slaughterhouses at Hargeisa and Berbera. In addition, it distributed 400 oxen and 200 ploughs to 1,000 farmers. FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will soon become involved in a fishery development project in the Merka-Adale area, which will provide fish for Mogadishu. Numerous farming cooperatives have been assisted by the Small-Scale Project Programme of UNOSOM's Humanitarian Division throughout the country.

D. Health

9. Although there has been an improvement in the general nutritional status of the population and in increase in health facilities, mortality rates remain unacceptably high. Cholera, tuberculosis and malaria pose serious problems, and most of the basic health needs are still unmet. To address health needs of children and women in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and NGOs, continues to support 224 health posts, 60 out-patient dispensaries, 112 maternity health care centres and 24 hospitals. Some 860 community health workers, traditional birth attendants, laboratory technicians and Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) workers have been trained country-wide. Since September 1993, UNICEF has provided supplementary feeding to some 713,000 vulnerable children and women, an average of about 65,000 per month. Additionally, some 950,000 children were provided with vitamin A supplements.

10. An outbreak of cholera was first detected at the north-eastern town of Bosasso on 12 February 1994. The epidemic spread to almost all regions of the country. Through a coordinated effort by WHO, UNICEF, UNOSOM, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and many NGOs, measures were quickly taken to contain the epidemic. Isolation and treatment centres were set up, water sources were chlorinated, and an effective information campaign was launched. UNOSOM played a central role by providing coordination through the creation of a Cholera Task Force and by mobilizing its transport and logistics capacities to facilitate the movement of health workers and cargo needed to fight the disease. Various national military contingents participated effectively in this concerted task. In the light of the diversity of issues involved in fighting cholera and in order to maximize the effectiveness of all aspects of the campaign, three separate subcommittees were established at Mogadishu and at most UNOSOM Zone Offices as soon as cholera outbreaks at the respective regions were confirmed. In addition, a UNESCO-WHO cholera control campaign in schools was started with materials designed and produced by UNESCO. A cumulative total of 26,197 cases have been identified and 1,050 deaths were reported as at 31 July 1994. WHO is now concentrating its efforts on the north-western part of the country, where the epidemic has not yet

abated, while UNICEF is continuing its chlorination of water sources to prevent any resurgence of the disease.

11. During the period under review, WHO has expanded its support to tuberculosis-treatment programmes at Mogadishu and in other parts of Somalia. As part of its malaria assistance programme, WHO is in the process of supplying anti-malaria drugs, laboratory equipment and supplies to Mogadishu and Hargeisa. Several NGOs, UNICEF and WHO have cooperated in the publication of Primary Health Care Guidelines for Somalia. WHO, UNICEF and Pharmaciens Sans Frontières (PSF) continue to cooperate in the procurement and distribution of essential drugs. UNICEF achieved its objective of vaccinating 142,000 children against tuberculosis and another 164,000 against four other preventable diseases, as well as 102,000 women of child-bearing age against tetanus, between September 1993 and July 1994. WHO, in collaboration with the African Medical Research Foundation, has established a reference laboratory at Mogadishu capable of diagnosing common diseases in Somalia. Training has been provided and assessments completed by technologists at Hargeisa, Bosasso, Garowe and Gardo. Other assessments are planned for Baidoa in collaboration with the International Medical Corps (IMC).

12. WHO continued to manage the supply of essential drugs and deliver them to most parts of Somalia through the Mogadishu-based Somalia Central Pharmacy (SCP). Extensive planning and stockpiling of emergency supplies enabled WHO to assist very effectively in the cholera epidemic. Following the outbreak of inter-clan clashes at Mogadishu, decentralization has been accelerated with relocation of stocks to Bosasso, Baidoa, Hargeisa and Luuq. UNOSOM cooperates with the relevant humanitarian organizations to ensure the continued supply of medicines to all parts of the country.

E. Water and sanitation

13. Throughout the country, access to safe drinking water remains limited and many Somalis are forced to use contaminated water sources, leading to exposure to water-borne diseases. In an effort to improve the situation, UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), several NGOs and national military contingents have been supporting various schemes to increase the availability of safe drinking water, including the digging of new wells, the rehabilitation of existing wells and the implementation of water projects in urban areas. UNDP's support of the Mogadishu Water Supply System, which started in June 1992 as an emergency assistance project, has been of great importance for the Mogadishu area. It is currently suspended owing to recurring labour disputes which have resulted in threats against staff. In addition, funds for this project are exhausted, and UNDP is seeking urgent contributions to continue supplies and services until the end of the year. An interruption of this vital water-supply scheme exposes up to 1 million Somalis to water-borne diseases.

F. Education

14. In spite of logistical and security constraints, United Nations agencies and NGOs have provided substantial assistance in rehabilitating the education sector. A large number of primary and Koranic schools have been rehabilitated, and other assistance is being provided in the form of education kits, textbooks, incentives for teachers, school meals and the supply of equipment. According to some reports, the number of pupils attending primary schools is greater than before the civil war.

15. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been assisting in the rehabilitation of Somalia's education sector within Somalia and also in camps for Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen, by providing services through Education Development Centres (EDCs). In addition to Mogadishu, EDCs at Baidoa and Hargeisa and a Regional Programme Centre at Nairobi have become operational. A consortium of United Nations agencies and NGOs has pooled resources to print primary-school textbooks, with corresponding teacher guides, which are printed in the low-cost print shop attached to each of the EDCs.

16. UNESCO also launched a Somalia Open Learning Unit at the end of March 1994 and has conducted 40 workshops in various subjects. Using open-learning techniques, the workshops offer pedagogic and administrative training. UNESCO has also been instrumental in establishing boards of education which, in the absence of a governmental entity, provide much-needed coordination in this sector. The boards have appointed inspectors to visit schools and to collect data. In a complementary programme, UNICEF is providing support to some 400 primary schools. New emphasis is being put on support to Koranic schools, which have remained active throughout the disturbances of the past year. WFP provides school meals, incentives to teachers and assistance for the rehabilitation of schools.

17. While the establishment of a scholarship programme to enable students to complete university studies had been called for, to date no contributions have been pledged. A number of educational institutions with experience in this field have expressed interest in being associated with the implementation of such a scheme. Interested donors may wish to inform the Secretariat of their willingness to make funds available for launching a scholarship programme.

G. Refugees

18. There are still nearly 500,000 Somalis living as refugees in neighbouring countries. In 1993 and in the first three months of 1994, some 88,000 Somali refugees were voluntarily repatriated from Kenya, mainly to the Gedo region. UNHCR has provided direct support for the return of approximately 58,000 Somalis, while it is estimated that at least another 30,000 have returned unassisted. Following its overall success in the Gedo region, UNHCR closed some of its field offices in that region in order to be able to concentrate activities and resources in Middle and Lower Juba.

19. Camp closures and camp consolidation in Kenya have also been made possible by large-scale organized and spontaneous returns under various cross-border operations. UNHCR and WFP provide the returnees with food assistance for three months and a small package of household items. UNHCR, together with UNICEF and NGOs based in Somalia, is monitoring these self-organized repatriations. Other voluntary return movements by land and sea are being planned by UNHCR with a view to supporting the repatriation of 35,000 Somalis from Kenya, another 15,000 from Ethiopia and up to 5,000 expected to return from Yemen. UNHCR has been severely hampered in its repatriation and reintegration efforts by lack of funds and had to issue a special appeal on 1 July 1994.

H. Internally displaced persons

20. One of the other major problems being faced in Somalia is that of resettling the vast number of internally displaced persons. There are an estimated 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Somalia, with about 240,000 located at Mogadishu alone. The Resettlement Unit within UNOSOM is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and facilitating resettlement projects and establishing reliable data on the numbers of IDPs. During the past year, the Resettlement Unit coordinated the repatriation of 45,888 persons. UNOSOM has continued to take an active part in the resettlement programme, with support being provided by national military contingents for overnight transit arrangements, medical screening, transport and escorts. UNOSOM also assisted organizations such as UNICEF, WFP and international NGOs in the identification of beneficiaries and in negotiations with village leaders.

21. In early June, at the request of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) undertook a 10-day assessment mission to Somalia to develop a comprehensive programme for the resettlement of the remaining IDPs. The mission visited five areas in the country and held consultations with Somali authorities and representatives of the international community. The major problems identified by the mission included the deplorable situation in which IDPs are currently living; the lack of adequate security in parts of the country; logistical and transport constraints; and lack of a coordinated approach in addressing the problem. The mission concluded that there is an urgent need for a coordinated programme of assistance for displaced persons to be implemented through a phased approach. The current commendable schemes being overseen by the Humanitarian Division of UNOSOM would be accelerated in regions which are considered safe, with the aim of resettling 60,000 persons in the first phase, to last six months. The programme would be extended for a further period of 12 months to make possible the resettlement of the remaining 340,000 persons, with the hope that there will be sufficient improvement in the security situation in the coming months.

22. It is not expected that all IDPs will wish to return to their previous areas of residence. Taking this into consideration, UNDP has initiated consultations with the International Labour Organization (ILO), with a view to formulating a programme of employment and income generation for displaced persons, particularly in the Mogadishu area. It is essential that adequate resources should be made available to resettle IDPs and Somali refugees returning to their homes. The substantial investments made in overcoming the

terrible famine in Somalia would be made even more meaningful if the international community were to continue to show solidarity with the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who need to resume a productive life and contribute to the reconstruction of Somalia.

I. Demining and demobilization

23. Within the constraints which affect the overall humanitarian programmes in Somalia, attempts are being made to initiate and develop demining and demobilization schemes. Current demining activities are being carried out by UNOSOM, using Somali deminers. Thirteen demining groups have so far been engaged to work in areas where local authorities are cooperating with UNOSOM. By July 1994, 5,253 anti-tank mines and 2,223 anti-personnel mines had been destroyed. In addition, 56 square kilometres of grazing land and 60 kilometres of roads had been cleared of mines. UNHCR and UNESCO have jointly implemented a mine-awareness programme in the north-west and in the Galcayo area. The environment in which demining can take place will be better secured if the reconciliation processes are successful. That would enable UNOSOM to field more international staff to supervise and monitor various demining activities and to provide training to local demining teams.

24. An encouraging start has been made in providing assistance to demobilization in the North-West. A scheme to train 3,000 former militia members is being supported by WFP and other organizations at Mogadishu. In the Nairobi Declaration of 24 March 1994, the Somali political-faction leaders expressed their support for the concept of voluntary disarmament. Should the political leaders eventually honour this commitment, it will be possible to start a programme for the demobilization and reintegration of armed militia throughout Somalia. Many of them are teenagers who need training to facilitate their reintegration into civil society.

II. RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGIES AND EFFORTS

25. While relief operations are being continued, a parallel process of rehabilitation and reconstruction must be implemented. At the Fourth Coordination Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, held at Addis Ababa from 29 November to 1 December 1993, representatives from Somali regions, political movements and the international donor community reaffirmed their commitment to accelerating Somali control of the rehabilitation and development process. In the Declaration issued by the Meeting, the participants reaffirmed the commitment of the international community to unconditionally providing essential emergency assistance to vulnerable groups. They also stated their agreement that the Somali people should be fully involved in the rehabilitation and development process and must bear responsibility for ensuring an environment conducive to it. Assistance would be provided in those areas of the country in which stability and security had been attained. Moreover, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts should be sustainable and should contribute to enhancing efficient operations of the private sector in a free and open market system.

26. The Declaration called for Somali initiatives in establishing viable civil institutions and appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the reconstruction and recovery of Somalia. The Somali representatives committed themselves to establishing preconditions for ending insecurity; to establishing regional development committees to prioritize regional development activities and mobilize resources; to establishing a development council, composed of representatives of those committees; to accepting the principle of the right of voluntary return of all displaced persons and refugees and establishing inter-party committees to solve issues relating to returning refugees; and to establishing mechanisms at the district level to ensure effective delivery of services.

27. The donor community recognized the readiness of many regions to create the conditions necessary for rehabilitation. The donors agreed to give full support to mechanisms established to determine rehabilitation priorities and the modalities for funding and implementation of projects and also agreed to develop a common approach among themselves for the allocation of resources. They also agreed, among other things, to identify common institutional and security criteria for providing assistance to the regions; to provide assistance to prioritize development activities; to establish mechanisms for channelling recurrent-cost funding in a sustainable manner; and to coordinate donor strategies for supporting Somali institutions of management and economic governance. For its part, UNOSOM committed itself to working with all agencies and organizations concerned in order to strengthen the coordination of all aspects - humanitarian, political and peace-keeping - of United Nations efforts throughout Somalia.

28. The Declaration called for an aid coordination body composed of representatives of donors, United Nations agencies and programmes, NGOs and other multilateral and regional institutions and organizations. In response to the Declaration, the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) was formed. The inaugural meeting of SACB, whose membership includes major bilateral and multilateral donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental groups, was held at Nairobi on 1 and 2 February 1994. At the meeting, SACB endorsed a Plan of Action, prepared as a follow-up to the Addis Ababa Conference, which reaffirmed that international rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance would be provided to areas of Somalia able to achieve levels of peace and security sufficient for long-term donor involvement.

29. The United Nations Development Office for Somalia was established in September 1993 as part of UNOSOM. In view of the long-term nature of reconstruction and development programmes, it was decided to transfer the Development Office from UNOSOM to a UNDP project. The Development Office would function as an integral component of United Nations activities in Somalia and in that context would cooperate closely with UNOSOM. The Development Office became fully established in May 1994 and is currently assisting regional authorities and their development committees in identifying priority projects for funding by donors and in strengthening their capacity to plan and manage the reconstruction and rehabilitation process at the regional level. The Development Office is also responsible for the establishment of the necessary institutional capacity that will lay the foundation for a future national planning and economic-

management mechanism. It is also providing secretariat support for SACB and its Standing Committee.

30. UNDP and UNOSOM are currently supporting the preparation of a Somalia country paper to be submitted to the "International Conference on Women and Development" at Beijing, China, in September 1995. A number of women's organizations have been established in Somalia during the past two years and are engaged in a variety of community welfare and development activities. Assistance to these organizations is being provided by the United Nations and NGOs.

31. UNDP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) are cooperating in the formulation of a programme to support shelter reconstruction and low-cost housing in the north-eastern region of Nugal and to assist the municipality of Hargeisa in the rehabilitation of physical facilities, as well as the restoration of the municipality's governance and management capabilities. UNDP and WFP, in cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), are providing management support to the ports of Mogadishu and Kismayo. A similar task is being carried out by UNDP and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in regard to training management personnel for the Mogadishu airport.

32. The Somalia Rehabilitation Programme funded by UNDP, with a budget of US$ 20 million, continues its activities through Project Implementation Offices (PIOs) in north-western, north-eastern and southern Somalia. The programme works directly with local communities to help them identify and articulate their rehabilitation needs and priorities and to design and implement integrated area-based strategies. Subprojects are currently active in such areas as school rehabilitation, improvement of wells and boreholes, establishment of water committees, road construction, small-scale enterprise promotion through cooperatives, agriculture, fisheries, frankincense production, credit schemes and marketing of produce.

III. IMPACT OF SECURITY PROBLEMS

33. The humanitarian programmes of the United Nations and international NGOs have been severely affected by the deteriorating level of insecurity. Banditry and lawlessness have been on the rise. In the past year, several expatriate and national relief workers have been killed in different parts of Somalia. In addition, kidnappings, armed attacks, threats and the looting of vehicles and equipment have been taking place with alarming frequency. Under these circumstances, NGOs and United Nations agencies have been forced to suspend or withdraw operations on various occasions. Consequently aid agencies are experiencing difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified international staff. The costs of additional security continue to soar. The recurring flare-ups of inter-clan fighting that have troubled Mogadishu in recent months resulted in an almost total standstill of all humanitarian activities in the capital and its immediate vicinity for an extended period of time. This unstable environment has also resulted in a breakdown of the already difficult mechanisms for the settlement of disputes, particularly those related to the employment of local staff by international humanitarian agencies.

34. Organizations of the United Nations system and NGOs have demonstrated their solidarity with and support for the victims of civil war, natural disasters and epidemics over an extended period of time. An unacceptably high number of expatriate and national relief personnel have lost their lives. In spite of dedicated and determined efforts, the lack of a political settlement and the increasing level of insecurity are forcing many organizations to suspend or terminate their assistance programmes. With the reduction in UNOSOM troops and the uncertainty about the future of UNOSOM, the situation in Somalia could well deteriorate to such an extent that humanitarian organizations may simply become unable to continue their programmes in many parts of Somalia. United Nations agencies will meet at the beginning of November to consider modalities for working in Somalia after the eventual termination of UNOSOM's mandate. Consultations will also be held with donors and NGOs.

35. Despite the proliferation of emergencies elsewhere and the weariness of many donors with the slow pace of the national reconciliation process in Somalia, continued financial support is needed by United Nations agencies and NGOs operating in Somalia. While it is recognized that humanitarian assistance will continue to be provided unconditionally to meet continuing relief requirements, the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of such assistance must be improved. Moreover, if reconstruction and long-term development are to be addressed effectively, the establishment of lasting peace and security must be given priority.

IV. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MEMBER STATES

36. The following information on humanitarian assistance to Somalia has been made available by Member States to the Secretariat.

Denmark

37. Approximately 5 million Danish kroner has been provided through an NGO for water-supply projects in 1994.

Finland

38. A total of 3,650,000 markkaa was made available to UNHCR and an NGO during 1993 and Fmk 1 million provided to UNICEF in 1994.

Germany

39. In 1993, a total of 15.7 million deutsche mark was provided for a variety of humanitarian assistance programmes and DM 40.3 million for food aid and for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. During the first half of 1994, a total of DM 8 million has been granted for food aid and reconstruction programmes.

Italy

40. Emergency assistance has been provided through international organizations and Italian NGOs working in different parts of the country. Activities supported include reactivation of basic social and economic services, rehabilitation of the agricultural sector and water-supply projects.

Japan

41. A total of US$ 8.2 million has been channelled through UNHCR and UNICEF and 12.3 million yen provided for three projects under Japan's small-scale grant aid scheme.

Norway

42. A total of 23.9 million Norwegian kroner has been donated through UNICEF and Norwegian NGOs for relief supplies and for rehabilitation schemes.

Saudi Arabia

43. A total of US$ 42 million has been granted in support of relief and rehabilitation activities for the emergency in Somalia.

Sweden

44. A total of 123.3 million Swedish kroner has been granted in emergency assistance for the fiscal year 1993-1994 through United Nations agencies and NGOs.

Switzerland

45. In 1993, a total of 2.8 million Swiss francs was donated to United Nations agencies, ICRC and other organizations for humanitarian programmes. For the first half of 1994, SwF 0.5 million has been granted.

Turkey

46. During 1993, food aid and medical equipment valued at US$ 4.2 million were provided. In addition, 22 scholarships have been granted to Somali students.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

47. Since January 1994, a total of 3.13 million pounds in bilateral assistance has been made available, bringing the total spent from January 1992 to date on assistance to Somalia to £44 million.